The People.

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THE FARMER.

Comrade Jean Jaures' Speech in French Chamber of Deputies.

SPEECH, POWER, CONQUEST.

Isolated by Selfish Individualism Behind the Boundary-Stone, Whose Shadow Hid Him from the Rest of the World, the Economic Currents that pass over the Farmer's Fields Blow the Breath of Humanity into his Nostrils, and by Suffering, he Enters into Communion with Mankind.

Comrade Jean Jaures, the Socialist member in the French Chamber of Deputies, has again pronounced a speech on Socialism in the Chamber that kept the Deputies spell bound; and that has reverberated around the world. The subject of this speech, delivered during the first week of this month, was the condition of the farm proletariat and of the small farmer, and it covered the Socialist programme on the agrarian branch of labor. The speech was delivered in three sessions; despite its length, it is interesting and instructive throughout, and, by its eloquence and scientific elevation, fascinating from start to finish. The following are a few of the leading passages:

"It must be that these men, who bury all their labor in another's land while waiting for their bodies to be buried in the only part of earth that is common to all, shall little by little come to a consciousness of their class and its interests. Little matters it to us that these men cannot for long to come listen to us or follow us; that, at the mercy of the law of wages, they are destined for long years to consecrate by their passive vote the servitude and wretchedness which we should wish to bring to an end. Our dream of justice is not of a day. We are far from the complaint of the Middle Ages, when the workmen lamented that they wove their richest stuffs for their lord, while for themselves they wove only their own shroud. They have taken centuries to perceive that from their own substance has been made the substance of the rich.

"But for the peasants there is much besides. By what virtue have they been able to endure their eternal life of nakedness and privation? For eighteen hundred years, under the powerful organization of the Roman Gauls, under the triumph of the feudal system, under the grasping bourgeoisie, they have seen flowing out to others the fountains of riches which they have made to leap forth from the soil. For them the toil of seedtime beneath the heavy sun, for them the fierce struggle of the axe with the oak, for them the short sleep in stables and the waking from the earliest hours, sisters of the day, to the harsh cares of their cattle. But it is always to the noble Gaul, proud that he has journeyed to Rome, to the feudal knight in harness for the tournament, to the bourgeois and the rich financier, that, from century to century, have gone the wealth of the vineyards and the fields, the strength of the summers, the plenty of autumn—it is always for others that they wear themselves out and suffer.

"You call them to public duties; all expect something from the state. You draw them into the cities. By universal expositions you bring them headlong to new sights. You bewilder these men, accustomed to solitude, in the flood of noisy and agitated crowds. You think to lean on the rural democracy as on a strong tree-trunk; and it is yourselves that uproot the peasants from the land to which they were attached. There are no longer other than provisional peasants.

"By pushing back competition from one point, we only succeed in multiplying it on every other. In this tossing, eddying whirlpool, it would be childish to believe that we shall avoid shipwreck by thrusting a single plank into the water. Our time is fertile in wonderful reactions. It is like an immense keyboard, whose resonance is unforeseen and far away. With protectionism the misery of the peasant is not near its end.

"Yet, these long years of suffering will not have been lost sufferings for him. Behold, his labor remains barren; the price of his corn and wine and oil depends no longer on rain or frost; and he has the feeling that its variations have for their cause a human fact, a social phenomenon. From every side, statesmen, financiers, economists, deputies and candidates to Parliament make answer to him that for half a century humanity has worked the earth as he has done; that in the great plains of Russia, of India, of Western America, other men work as he does, but at less expense, and that all this far-off production brought near by rapid transport weighs upon his own. And so, for him, far-off peoples and continents rise up from out the mists, no longer like the inoffensive phantoms of a schoolboy's geography, but like harsh and massive realities. And they add that, perhaps, on the question of the wheat harvested in America, on the gold and silver dug out in South Africa, on the wages distributed among the day-laborers of India, on the customs duties promulgated in all the countries of the world, shall depend for him to-morrow the price of his corn and perhaps his liberty, perhaps his property!

"Then he has the presentiment of the strange solidarity which binds all mankind together. He, whom selfishness isolated on his clod of earth, behind the boundary stone whose shadow hid from him the rest of the world, henceforward feels his life bound up with the lives of all other men. It is no longer atmospheric currents, it is economic currents that pass over his field; it is a breath of humanity that fills space. He listens and meditates. For the first time by sufferings he enters into communion with humanity. No, all his sufferings have not been lost!

"Universal competition thus breaks the narrow egotism, which moral exhortations and religious preaching could not conquer. While the Christian bell was vainly sending through the closed horizon of the peasant the vibrations of ancient thought and the obscure visions of the Oriental dream, behold the tocsin of distress and ruin, sounding over the vast plains, awakens the peasant to larger cares. * * * *

"That which makes the greatness of France is her great power of concentration and unity. In the past, her great strength has been religious unity; then the unity of the monarchy and the revolution. In the coming century it will be the unity of Socialism.

"Universal Socialism proclaims that, to emancipate the workers, there is but one means, which consists in replacing individual property by social and collective property. Let the day come when the working class—the peasants coming from their fields and the adepts of social science now persecuted by our governors—send hither their representatives. On that day they will remember that their elders of the great Revolution nationalized the property of the old régime for more than thirteen millards! This was the expropriation practised a century ago in favor of the bourgeoisie, the class of egotism; and the peasants will only take back what was promised them. They shall be given land instead of being obliged to buy it, as was done a hundred years ago, and the nation shall be their master.

"In the society to come, four essential forces shall meet together: First, the right of the individual to develop himself in all liberty, without, however, having the right to exploit the work of another; next, the right of unions or trade groupings; third, the commune, in which the divers groups are founded; and, last, at the summit, Nature—the central organism of unity and continuity—which watches that no one shall appropriate that which belongs to all.

"To-day we have no other means of action than speech, as Demosthenes once said, for realizing that which it announces. Power is necessary. It belongs to the people to conquer it!"

TAXATION PLANK

From the Platform of the Socialist Labor Party in the Greater New York.

The object of taxation, under a capitalistic administration, is to supply the means of carrying on government in the interest of the capitalist class. Under an administration controlled by Socialists, so long as capitalism survives, taxation remains necessary, but its object should be to restitute to the workers, in the form of public benefits such as are mentioned in the present programme, as great a portion as possible of the wealth produced by them and appropriated by their fleecers.

Again, under a capitalistic administration, taxation is unequal, the greater, and therefore more influential capitalists paying less in proportion to their wealth than their weaker fellows. In nearly all the States of the Union real estate is assessed at considerably less than its actual value, yet bears nearly the whole "public burden," so-called; while personal property, consisting in all forms of wealth other than real estate, and chiefly owned by millionaire bankers, stockholders, merchants, manufacturers, railway magnates, etc., almost entirely escapes taxation through perjury and official connivance. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Socialist officials shall by all means in their power compel the assessors to do their full duty, by assessing every kind of property at its full value; and that the said property shall be taxed to the fullest extent required for the immediate carrying out of the measures of public relief and improvement herein contemplated.

The following from the Girard, Kan., "Appeal to Reason" can not be too extensively read:

"As Mr. Bryan will undoubtedly be renominated for President, it is well for Socialists, thousands of whom supported him last year, to know where he stands. He is opposed to Socialism; he is not in favor of the American people owning their own country, but favors individual property so a few of them can and will own it. He believes in the present system, only modified by letting in the silver mine owners on the ground floor with the gold mine owners. I like the frankness of the man, but no Socialist can afford to advocate Bryan or any man who does. Every man who believes Socialism is right stultifies his manhood in training with men, politically, to whom Mr. Bryan is acceptable. Here is the letter I referred to three weeks ago, and which has been questioned by several of my readers:

"Lincoln, Neb., May 11, 1897.

"Mr. F. G. R. Gordon, Manchester, N. H.

"Dear Sir—You ask me whether I am in favor of Socialism and define it to mean "collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution," and desire an answer "yes" or "no." I answer, "No." Yours truly,

"W. J. BRYAN."

IN WESTCHESTER.

Comrade Thomas A. Hickey's One Week Tour in "The Country."

Conditions in Peekskill — "American Mechanics" Starving With Necks Proudly Rent to the Capitalist Robber Baron Class—Tarrytown not Much Better—Portchester as Bad—Freedom a Mockery — Fakirs Flourishing on Dry Bones—New Sections.

In Peekskill I found an awful state of affairs. Peekskill is a town with about 10,000 population, mostly paupers. There is a large sprinkling of millionaires, but grinding poverty is the keynote of life in the town. The old Know-Nothing spirit is rampant here. The A. P. A. flourishes like a bay tree. The order of "American Mechanics" is very strong. Any one not born under the skies of West Chester is an interloper, a foreigner, a being not fit to associate with such fine people as your average Peekskillian is. Bad as things are from a moral point of view, economically considered they are worse. Poverty here is chronic. The industries of Peekskill run about six months a year. During the other six months the slaves literally live on the interest of what they owe. That is, the store-keeper hangs them up for food, and the landlord for rent until they go to work again. Then they proceed to pay back, but before they are clear they are out of work once more; thus a millstone of debt hangs continually around the neck of the workers—"American Mechanics" included. So they live on a Sisyphus-like existence, with no hope of rest from care but the grave.

This year they are worse off than ever before. Partly to save rent, and mainly because of the landlord's kick, the foundry hands, 300 strong, with their families, have broken up home and moved into the woods. There, under tents and canvass makeshifts, they live like gipsies on berries, rabbits, wild fruit and any old thing they can get hold of. Their backs are tuned to capitalistic civilization. The setting sun of their hopes is before them.

Not a ray of comfort is on the horizon of their lives. Dull, stupid, hopeless, full of "old trades union" superstition, they are fit prey for the Depews, the Gompers, the Bryans and every other fakir that may come their way.

I spoke on the main street Thursday night. I had to get the permit, buy the soap box and carry it, carry the leaflets, distribute them, act as my own chairman—in short, do everything myself. Such is the feeling of terrorism that prevails here. To identify themselves with the movement means to be marked men, marked for discharge if they are working, refused a job if they are not.

This condition of affairs in so-called free America demonstrates plainly that POLITICAL LIBERTY IS ONLY A SHAM WHEN NOT ACCOMPANIED WITH ECONOMIC LIBERTY.

After the meeting I organized a Section. There are some brave hearts in it, men who have the real American spirit, the spirit of revolution; men who will risk being sacrificed in our cause; men who are the real pioneers of civilization; men, in short, who will bring Socialism in our time.

My next stop was at Tarrytown. I spoke on the main street at the fountain to an audience of about 300.

The audience was a very attentive one. Some questions were asked and answered to the satisfaction of the hearers. There was a great scramble for leaflets and PEOPLES; on the whole it was the best meeting of the week. Immediately after the meeting I organized a Section that gives promise of good work in the future.

Saturday I wound up the week in Portchester. This town is a twin brother of Peekskill as far as terrorism is concerned. The same haunting fear of being fired from their jobs; the same old question: "What will my wife and little ones do if I take an active part and be sacrificed?" is asked.

They feel the sword of Damocles over them. Their manhood is stifled. They submit, and the process of exploitation goes on without a protest.

I found a number of old labor fakirs here, notably Devaney, who was M. W. of the K. of L. here. He is now a policeman. Another who took a prominent part in the George campaign is an alderman here; his name is Patterson. These worthies have a number of lesser lights in their train, all out for boodle and place with the old fakir motto: "To hell with the proletariat; give us a job!"

I was unable to hold a meeting in the town as the band stand was occupied. This ended my week's tour. I came back feeling that I would rather be a lager beer sign in New York than the biggest Westchester Poo Bah that ever came down the hill.

There is a moral to be drawn from all this. It is that the gales of the Social revolution that will fan into flame the weak spirits of our country Comrades must blow from the Greater New York. The Greater New York is the heart of the movement; all eyes are turned towards us. They in the country districts expect great things from us. Let us endeavor to verify their expectations.

The Greater New York nominations are made. Let us take off our coats—such of us as have not them off already—and work like demons to get a long step nearer the capturing of the citadel of capitalism—the Greater New York. Until we do that the movement in the country will be weak.

Up boys, and at 'em!

T. A. HICKEY.

Brooklyn, July 18.

RAISING DUST.

Judge Doster of Kansas Reveals Himself and those of his Ilk.

An Absurd Definition of Socialism, which, However, is 'Cate Enough to Catch the Votes of Gudeons—"Public" and "Non-Public" Agencies of Production and Distribution—Salmagundi Confession of Faith of a Kansas Populist.

The Kansas City "Star" publishes an interview with Chief Justice Doster, of Kansas, on Socialism, that goes far to explain why no Socialist Labor party ticket was set up last year in that State.

The occasion for the interview was the following answer recently given by Mr. Bryan to a question put to him by Comrade Gordon, of Manchester, N. H.:

"Lincoln, Neb., May 11, 1897.

"Mr. F. G. R. Gorden, Manchester, N. H.

"Dear Sir—You ask me whether I am in favor of Socialism and define it to mean "collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution," and desire an answer "yes" or "no." I answer, "No." Yours truly,

"W. J. BRYAN."

There are three passages in the interview that should arrest the attention of the careful observer.

In the first place Judge Doster defines Socialism as "the faith or doctrine of those who would organize society upon a more fraternal and co-operative basis;" and turning to the reporter he asks: "Anything wrong in that?"

The moment Socialism is defined that way Socialism ceases to have any meaning. Rascally though some and many free traderss are, rascally though some and many protectionists are, rascally though some and many single taxers are, rascally though some and many gold bugs, silver bugs, prohibitionists, etc., are, it can not be denied that there are among these no end of well-meaning fools, all of whom imagine that their stupid plan will bring about a "re-organization of society on a more fraternal basis." If such is the test of Socialism, all these are Socialists—the which is an absurdity. Socialism is the principle that modern society is going to wreck and ruin by reason of its own economic laws; these economic laws, the laws of capitalism, inevitably congest into the hands of a diminishing class the whole wealth, and, with that, the whole power of the nation, reducing an increasing class to poverty and slavery; the private ownership of the nation's machinery of production is the ground work of capitalism and the source from which flow all the social ills now pressing upon the people; Socialism demands the removal of the cause; freedom and happiness, it maintains, cannot be general without man owns the tool he needs to work with and the land to work on; it demands the collective ownership of these, and it maintains that the question is no longer one of like or dislike, but is one of imperative necessity. But Socialism is not merely a theory. It is a practical movement. Accordingly, it is an organized movement to bring about this needed revolution, and its organization is the international Socialist Labor party, whose banner is unfurled in this country too, and which here, as elsewhere, strives for the political control of the nation to carry out its programme. Socialism, accordingly, is the demand for the overthrow of the capitalist system, and its weapon is the S. L. P.

To Judge Doster's question, addressed to the reporter: "Anything wrong in that?" anything wrong in his definition of Socialism, we answer: "Yes. It is the definition of the scuttle fish; it is the definition of the political crook, who, wanting a job, spreads his sails to every wind, is everything to every man, and is too cowardly to express a manly opinion, if he has any."

In the second place, Judge Doster claims that Mr. Bryan's answer does not put him down as against Socialism. Judge Doster says Mr. Bryan was asked whether he believed in "the collective ownership of ALL agencies of production," and that that takes in "a great deal;" he then proceeds to say that he is in favor of the public ownership of "the PUBLIC agencies of production and distribution."

Twenty years ago the term "public agencies" of production and distribution might have been innocently used; to-day, none but an ignoramus or a crook can use it; to-day, the term has acquired a loose, an unmeaning meaning behind which most every double-faced politician can shelter himself. Is a shoe factory a "public agency of production?" Certainly. Is a farm a "public agency of production and distribution?" Certainly. Is a silver mine a "public agency?" Certainly. Is a railroad a "public agency of production and distribution?" Certainly. Why? Because they are all things that furnish the people with the necessaries of life, they "serve the people and are actually operated by the people." Time was when unscientific minds sought to draw the distinction between "public" and "private" agencies; they saw a railroad, a telegraph line, etc., and these were so palpably "public agencies" that they imagined a deep gulf lay between them and a bakery, for instance. Such people approached the question like shallow empirics; they did not have the key of science to aid them. If they had, they would have realized that a bakery and a railroad are both children of one set of parents—they both serve the people and are both served by the people; consequently they are both "public agencies." It is a feature of developed capitalism that the agencies of production and distribution are ALL public concerns. To use, to-day the distinction between "public" and "non-public agencies" it to use a confusing term. Any one can understand by it what he pleases, and this, though it is a very desirable thing for political crooks, can not be but just the reverse of desirable for those who are earnestly seeking the emancipation of the people, and not a political job for private purposes.

Comrade Gordon's language was clear. The means of production that the people do not need, and that petty quibblers would rank under "non-public agencies," are not worth mentioning; they are not the foundation stones of capitalism. Socialism is concerned with the means of production and distribution that society needs and that are the basis of social life, and on which the capitalist class rests for its usurpation. All such Socialism means to nationalize. He who says Aye is in favor of Socialism; he who says No is against it. We believe Mr. Bryan knew just what he said—and Judge Doster too; neither is a Socialist; neither wants the complete overthrow of capitalism; why, both fought for the silver mine barons; Bryan failed, but on that platform Doster was elected Judge.

Finally, it is well to note this passage: "I believe," says Judge Doster, "in the Ten Commandments and in the Golden Rule, in the initiative and referendum, and evolution and woman suffrage, and I am edging up toward Theosophy and Christian Science, and am open to conviction on any vagrant fad"——

These three passages, in their confusion, their tergiversation, their duplicity and their ignorance—coming from one who holds so high a place in Kansas, and who has been reputed a "Socialist," explain much. They explain why bona fide, intelligent, aggressive Socialist organization lags so far behind in the State, and they reveal clearly that, if Kansas is not to be left to corrode in such hands, all hope must be abandoned of help from the Populist politicians; they must be disregarded; the agitation and organization of Socialism there must be undertaken in spite of and carried on over the prostrate bodies of these self-seeking, perambulating bunches of duplicity.

Judge Doster's interview only confirms an opinion already formed, and obedient to which Socialist work has been undertaken in Kansas. Already two genuine Socialist Labor party organizations were there established during the last few days in the mining districts; more are coming. The Kansas proletariat at the next Presidential election will not be put to the alternative of having to vote for the McKinley gold bug fleecers or for the silver mine barons' candidates—they will have an S. L. P. ticket which will stand out for Socialism clear as a pike—the Doster dust notwithstanding.

ITEMS.

Apropos of the Miners' Strike.

We have received a request to collect and send moneys to the leaders of the strike "to help the strikers." No, thank you! When Socialists send moneys for their battling fellow wage slaves, they take good care to send the moneys direct to them. The Socialists did so in the strike in Alabama, for which the Central Labor Federation, now D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A., collected over $1,000; the strikers got the money and were relieved thereby. Likewise at the miners' strike of 1894, we sent moneys to Ohio which were used in buying flour for the strikers and their families. And so forth. This dodge of sending moneys via the leaders is about played out. Fact is that a strike has become a means of revenue for these vermin leaders. They collect funds "for the strikers" and keep them to themselves for "salaries and expenses." That's what Powderly and his fellow brigands did with the funds sent to him for the Homestead and Coeur d'Alene miners. We notice that in the last strike of the miners Mr. Fahy pocketed $1,600 for "salaries and expenses," and the other barnacle "Labor Fakir Leaders" managed in that way to appropriate $20,000 for similar purposes, all the while the poor miners were being ground down by the bosses.—No, thank you!

* * *

Among the notorius grinders of the miners, Mr. Chapman, the now Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, takes a leading place. He has acted as spokesman for the operators in ways that distinguishes him above all others for a skinner. Of this man, "Labor Leader" John McBride, of the miners, speaks as "My friend Chapman."

* * *

Hanna, Mark Hanna, Sweet Hanna, is a coal mine operator. If Chapman is a skinner Hanna is "another." Mr. Samuel Gompers and Hanna have "seen" each other. The cigar factory bosses wanted a low tariff on wrappers; Gompers, whose labor tactics to emancipate the wage slaves consists in getting them to fight for their bosses, has been stirring to get for them the tariff reductions they want, and threatened Hanna with defeat to the Senate if he did not lower the tariff on wrappers because "40,000 wage workers in Ohio would then vote against his candidate for Governor." Thus Gompers promises the votes of the workers to a man who is notoriously an oppressor of the miners!

* * *

Mr. Dan Harris, himself a British importation, is of the opinion that what hurts the miners and American labor is the foreigners. Why does not this egregious labor fakir prove his sincerity by packing himself off to where he came from?

* * *

Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, another British "pure and simple" labor fakir, brought into strong relief the tenet of "pure and simpledom" that make impossible the unification of the proletariat under the "old style" or British "pure and simple" union system.

On being asked what would be the attitude of his union in this miners' strike, he answered promptly:

"It is strictly none of our business."

SO SOON?!

Colonization Plan Overboard —Politics Aboard.

AN AFFLICTED BABE.

"Unorthodox" Methods of Thinking and "Unorthodox" Sociologic Principles Bearing Speedy Fruit—Hopeless Confusion of Thought and Rapid Contradictions Following Rapidly on Each Others' Heels—"Original" Thinkers Pulling in Opposite Directions and Advancing Conflicting Theories.

Taking our facts entirely from Mr. Debs' official organs, the "Railway Times" and its successor, the "Social Democrat," one is bound to exclaim: "What, so soon?! Already throwing up the sponge? Already radical divisions among the leaders?"

When, a little over a month ago, Mr. Debs made his Handell Hall speech, he, in express words, launched a scheme of colonization. The gist of his argument was that, in sight of the existing tortures by "hunger pangs" something had to be done NOW; "work for the unemployed" was to be "the battle cry;" politics were all right, but bread NOW was better. He stood upon the false application of the principle, later enunciated in and falsely applied by the "Social Democrat," that "political power naturally follows, it does not precede economic power," and hence that economic power had to be first gained by the hungry. Accordingly, a State was to be colonized; a living, being once secured, the economic power being thus gained, a political movement was then to be set on foot in the colonized State, and from that State carried over into the others until full emancipation was reached by the whole nation. This plan, heels-overhead though it is, had the merit of being consistent with previous declaration made by Mr. Debs in his own organ, the "Railway Times," of January 1, 1897, to wit:

"The ballot, however, much as it has been eulogized, has been beaten to the earth by boodle wrung from unrequited toil, and as a weapon cannot be relied upon to execute the will of the people while they are in industrial bondage."

The plan was furthermore consistent with the programme of the "Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth," on whose list of god-fathers and mothers Mr. Debs' name is conspicuous, and which declares it would "leave the ballot away in the rear as a means of social emancipation." All of this proves beyond doubt that Mr. Debs' plan was pre-eminently a colonization scheme; politics might and would come in later, but, as the ballot could not "be relied upon as a weapon" so long as "the people are in industrial bondage," its operation was to be postponed until the "hunger pangs" had been removed, until the people were freed from "industrial bondage," until something had been done NOW, in short, until work had been obtained for the unemployed by colonizing them in a State that offered good inducements.

And now comes the "Social Democrat" of the 15th with Mr. Debs' speech in Milwaukee containing this passage:

"The Social Democracy is not a colonization scheme. It is a political movement."

What! On January 1 the ballot was "unreliable as a weapon," and now the ballot is of a sudden the pivot of Mr. Debs' movement? What! On June 15 it was necessary to do something NOW to remove the "hunger pangs" before doing anything else, on June 15 a colony was to be established to first give freedom from "industrial bondage" and vote next, and now the thing is turned dead around and a political party is to be forthwith launched all over the country (colonized and uncolonized) with "industrial bondage" continuing in full force? Let those who can follow these rapid girations and keep their balance. To the sober-minded the sight is nothing but a throwing up of the sponge of the colonization plan—an attempt to conceal, behind the dust raised by the sensational beating of drums for a new party, the collapse of the colonization hopes, the same as the colonization plan itself was but an attempt to conceal by the glamor of a phantastic scheme the fact that the much-blown-about American Railway Union was de facto defunct.

But these meteoric flashes are not all that presents itself to the telescope that sweeps the firmament of the American labor movement. The "great thinkers," the "original thinkers," the "unorthodox thinkers," at whose breasts the Debs baby has been nursing, and on whose collective lap it has been rocking, are beginning to pull it in opposite directions. While in Milwaukee Mr. Debs proclaims that "the Social Democracy is not a colonization scheme; it is a political movement," an editorial wiseacre promulgates in the "Social Democrat" the theory that "political power naturally follows, it does not precede economic power;" in other words, while one nurse now pulls the baby to the political teat first, the other is pulling it over to the economic teat, declaring it must first have its fill there—and both declarations appear in the same issue of the "Social Democrat" (July 15)!!!

We are ready to hear some unearthly squalls from this afflicted babe.

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	**36,564**

The human race is gradually learning the simple lesson, that the people as a whole are wiser for the public good and the public prosperity, than any privileged class of men, however refined and cultivated, have ever been, or, by any possibility, can ever become.

Lewis H. Morgan, L. L. D.
"Ancient Soc'y."

THE CITY CAMPAIGN.

With the nomination of our city ticket, reported on the fourth page, the Socialist Labor party opened the first campaign of the Greater New York.

Not only in view of the area now covered by our city, but also in view of the proletarian character of its population and the ripeness of the times, the campaign now opened is something infinitely greater than a municipal campaign. It is a campaign that affects the future course of the whole republic. The nation is rushing headlong towards the crisis of the Social Revolution. The present New York is the de facto capital of the nation. In proportion as we draw near to the Revolution, the Mayor of this great empire will be de facto President of the nation. The importance of that post can not be over-estimated.

Well may the forces of Capital seek to run away from "political" or "national issues," and, by the subterfuge of "municipal issues," seek to sneak into power. This is wise tactics on their part. For that very reason, ours are the reverse tactics. The national issues that confront the people of America are the real issues of our "municipal" campaign. Without losing sight of local requirements, the S. L. P. of New York will hold up the broader, deeper and real issue to full view—the issue that is embodied in our motto:

"Unconditional Surrender of the Capitalist Class."

OUR INDIANS, AGAIN.

He who could picture to himself an Indian standing on the beach of the island of Guanahani at early dawn of the memorable day of Nov. 12, 1492, gazing in wonderment at the spectacle of the prow of Columbus' ship heaving in sight; and he who could further imagine the "report," that such an Indian must have started inland to deliver on the sight he saw, may appreciate the frame of mind some capitalist papers, located in nooks and corners of the land, are apt to be thrown into when they hear the first Socialist Labor party speech, and the sort of "report" they are apt to make on what they heard to their fellow Indian readers. The similarity of the two sets of reports can not fail to strike him who reads the reports in the Atlanta, Ga., "Constitution" and "Journal" on the speech delivered by Comrade S. M. White in their city, preparatory to organizing a Section of the S. L. P.

One of them observes that "the Socialist Labor party is a political organization;" the other says that "the real object of the party is to unite the laboring classes of the world for mutual protection." Besides these luminous observations, one can pick out the following: "The Socialists propose to rule whole countries by their vote;" "the Socialist platform is founded on a broad scale of Socialism;" "Socialists demand that the country own the whole output of precious metals," etc.

The Guanahani Indian in question, who never had seen any but the timid, coasting crafts of his own tribe, beholding for the first time in his life the bold cruisers from Europe, and the Atlanta, Ga., editor, unacquainted with any political or social questions other than the trite and dull ones of bourgeois thought, suddenly hearing the notes of a political and social movement as superior to those he was familiar with as Columbus' ship was to the Indian's dug-out, are both species of one genus; relatively their intellects are on the same level; nor is it unlikely that the fate of the one but forecasts the fate of the other.

A new English edition of August Bebel's "Woman" is now out. Labor News Co., 64 East 4th street. Price 25 cents; in full cloth (red and gold) 50 cents.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Will our esteemed friend, the Cleveland, O., "Citizen" inform us upon what facts or fact it concludes that Mr. Eugene V. Debs is "a superb organizer?"

The Waco, Tex., "Brann's Iconoclast" had better turn its cudgels once in a while upon the idols in its own head. We would not like it to let up on any of those it habitually belabors, but that it has idols of its own, and quite dangerous ones at that, deserving to be smashed up appears quite clearly from the following passage in this month's issue:

"The humblest American plowing a Texas cotton patch or digging "seng" in Tennessee, is Lord Salisbury's superior, for he has to bend his marrow-bones only to God Almighty."

Indeed? These humble Americans bend their marrow-bones only to God in the "Iconoclast's" brain!
in the "Iconoclast's brain!

The Americans who work—and these are the majority—bend their marrow-bones to a class of brigands, the capitalist class; they are on their knees at the feet of this despicable class; not infrequently this class has its feet upon their necks. Without the consent of this class, the wage-earners of America—i. e., more than 52 per cent. of our people—cannot work and live; to work and live they must submit to be robbed of the bulk of their product. This class can send them hungry to bed, can tear their wives out of their homes and send them to the factory, can rob the cradle of its inmates, and sends the workers down into premature graves—in short, tramples over them at will.

Lord Salisbury, at least, in bending his marrow-bones to the Queen, virtually bends them to himself: no Queen no Marquis. By worshiping her, he insures in her the power whereby he can live in idleness on the sweat of the brow of the workers of England. But the wage earners, in their slavery to the capitalist class, bow down to a power that oppresses them. Theirs is absolute slavery; Salisbury's is only partial.

Let "Brann's Iconoclast" swing its club and bring it down with vigor on the idol it worships. Not unless it does so will it be sufficiently free intellectually to join the mighty forces that are gathering to strike off the shackles of wage-slavery from the limbs of our workers and free our people.

The Corvalis, Ore., "New Dispensation" is decidedly novel for a dispensation.

It believes in 16 to 1, in Coxeyism, in the single tax, in Socialism, in Anarchy and in every thing that comes along. So multifarious are the opposing principles it advocates that we shall not be surprised to see in it some day a squib announcing its conviction that the millennium can not choose but follow upon the enactment of a prohibitorily high tariff, and right along side of that, or above or below it, some other squib firmly announcing that the millennium can not under any circumstances stay away provided the tariff is abolished!

That editor should be pickled and preserved.

It is good news that we learn from the Johnston, R. I., "Beacon," in this paragraph concerning the conflict that recently sprang up between the Providence, R. I., Socialists and the police:

"The Chief of Providence Police endeavored to suppress the open air meeting at Randall Square the past week for the reason that HE didn't want us to meet there. A committee called upon him for an explanation, as the district officer knew of none and could think of none. The committee might as well have talked to a sphinx. The Chief proved himself to be no devotee of loquacity or courtesy. An appeal was made to the Mayor with better results. The Mayor looked the matter up, and the Randall Square meeting will go on as heretofore."

The Melbourne, Australia, "Liberator" offers the following amendment to the "God Save the Queen!" as its touching contribution to the "Diamond Jubilee:"

God save our Old Tom Cat!
May he be ever fat!
God save our Tom!
May he sit snorious,
Happy and glorious;
On th' hearth-rug before us;
God save our Tom!

The choicest gifts in store
On him be pleased to pour!
God save our Tom!
May he shut up his paws,
And never use his claws,
Save in a righteous cause!
God save the Cat.

Grant that Tom's progeny
May be like sand or sea!
God save them all!
May they abound for aye,
Long as the Sun shall stay;
And, O may the people pay!
God save them all!

Professor Richard T. Ely, professor of political economy of the University of Wisconsin, has sent out a request to all organizations of wage-workers in the United States, no matter of what character, to send him copies of all the literature published by them, such as official organs, labor day journals, statutes, leaflets, agitation material, handbills, posters, etc. All such packages will be received free by express companies. Such matter should be addressed to Reuben G. Thwaites, librarian, State Historical Library, Madison, Wis., and marked "Ely Collection." Professor Ely is the author of "Socialism and Social Reform," "French and German Socialism," also many treatises bearing on economic subjects.

The Steady Increase of the Proletariat—Mercantile and Educated Proletariat.

Through the extension of large production the capitalist system causes the condition of the proletariat to become more and more that of the whole population. It brings this about also through the circumstance that the condition of the wage-worker, engaged in large production, strikes the keynote for the condition of wage-workers in all other branches. The conditions under which the latter work and live are revolutionized; the advantages, which they may have had over those employed in capitalist industry, are turned into so many disadvantages under the influence of the latter. To illustrate, in those localities where mechanics still work for, and board and lodge with, the master mechanic, the poor board and lodging which the wage-worker, employed in a capitalist industry, can afford become a pretext for the master mechanic to reduce both the board and the comforts of lodging which his workmen enjoyed. Again, formerly the long period requisite for apprenticeship was a means to prevent the overstocking of a trade; today, the system of apprenticeship, conducted under the guise of benevolence in many of our large cities, and called Trades Schools, notably in New York and Pittsburg, is one of the most effective means to overrun many a trade with cheap labor, and to knock the bread from the mouths of the adult laborers. In this respect also, as in so many others, those institutions, which, under the system of small production, were sensible and beneficent, have, under the influence of the capitalist system, become either nonsensical or hurtful.

There is another and very extensive domain on which the capitalist system of large production exercises its influence of turning the population into proletarians—the domain of commerce. The large stores have begun to bear, and are now bearing heavily upon the small ones. The number of small stores does not, therefore, necessarily diminish. On the contrary, it increases. The small store is the last refuge of the bankrupt small producer. Were the small stores actually crowded out, the ground would be wholly taken from under the feet of the small traders; they would then be forthwith thrust below the class of the proletariat—into the slums; they would be turned into beggars, vagabonds and candidates for the penitentiary! Such in fact is, to a great extent, the evolution of the small trader.

But it is not in the REDUCTION of the number of small stores, it is in the DEBASEMENT of their character that the influence of large production manifests itself in commerce. The small trader deals in ever worse and cheaper goods; the tribe of the habberdasher grows; and the streets and roads are overrun with peddlers, itinerant venders and hucksters of all manner of worthless articles: of spoiled fruit, decayed vegetables, etc., etc., sold under false pretences with all sorts of fraudulent devices, such as deceptive measures and weights. Thus the livelihood of the independent small trader becomes ever more precarious, more proletarian-like, while, steadily and at the same time, in the large stores, the number of employees goes up—genuine proletarians, without prospect of ever becoming independent. Woman and child labor, with their accompaniment of prostitution; excessive work; lack of work; starvation wages—all the symptoms of large production appear also in increasing quantity in the domain of commerce. Steadily the condition of the employees in this department approaches that of the proletarians in the department of production. The only difference perceptible between the two is that the former preserve the APPEARANCES of a better living, which require sacrifices unknown to the industrial proletarians.

There is still a third category of proletarianism that has gone far on the road of its complete development: the EDUCATED PROLETARIANS. Education has become a special trade under our present system. The measure of knowledge has increased greatly, and grows daily. Capitalist society and the capitalist State are ever more in need of men of knowledge and ability to conduct their business, in order to bring the forces of nature under their power, be it for purposes of production or of destruction, or to enable them to expend in luxurious living their increasing profits. Now then, it is not only the hardworking small farmer, mechanic or the proletarians in general, who have no time to devote themselves to science and art; the merchant, the manufacturer, the banker, the stock jobber, the landlord class—all of these are in the same fix. Their whole time is taken up either with their work or with their "business" and pleasures, as the case may be. In modern society, it is not, as it used to be under previous social orders, the exploiters themselves, or at least a class of them, who nurse the arts and sciences. The present exploiters, our ruling class, leave these pursuits to a special class, whom they keep in hire. Under this system education becomes a merchandise.

A hundred years ago or so this commodity was rare. There were few schools; study was accompanied with considerable expense. So long as small production could support the worker, he stuck to it; only special gifts of nature or favorable circumstances would cause the sons of these to dedicate themselves to the arts and sciences. Incredible, or unlikely, as it may look at first blush, even in so new a country as the United States, the demand for physicians, teachers, artists, etc., etc., was, for quite a long number of years, supplied almost entirely by this limited class and its descendants.

So long as this condition of things lasted, the merchandise education commanded a high price. Its possession procured, at least to those who applied it to practical ends, lawyers, for instance, physicians, professors, etc., quite comfortable livings; not infrequently it also brought fame and honor. The artist, the poet, the philosopher, were, in monarchical countries, the companions of royalty; in our republic they were persons of unquestioned distinction. The aristocracy of intellect felt itself superior to the aristocracy of birth or of money. The only care of such was the development of their intellect. Hence it happened that people of culture could be, and often were, idealists. This circumstance explains the appearance, in the forties, of that galaxy of men and women who took up in this country the idealist philosophy of Fourier, resulting in the communistic tidal wave that swept over the land at that season. These aristocrats of education and culture stood above the other classes and their material aspirations and antagonisms. Education meant power, happiness and worthiness. The conclusion seemed inevitable, that, in order to make all men happy and worthy, in order to banish all class antagonisms, all poverty, all wickedness and meanness out of the world, nothing else was needed than to spread education and culture.

Since those days the development of higher education has made immense progress. The number of institutions of learning increased wonderfully, and, in a still larger degree, the number of pupils. In the meantime, the bottom was knocked out of small production. The small property holder knows to-day no other way of keeping his sons from sinking into the proletariat but by sending them to college; and he does this if his means will at all allow. But, furthermore, he must consider the future, not of his sons only, but of his daughters also. The rapid development in the division of labor is steadily encroaching upon the household; it is converting one household duty after another into a special industry, and steadily diminishing household work. Weaving, sewing to a great extent, knitting, baking and many other occupations, that at one time filled up the round of household duties, have been either wholly or substantially withdrawn from the sphere of housekeeping. More than fifty years ago, the "store close" of which Artemus Ward loved to make frequent mention, began, in this country, to compete with and supplant the homespun; and similarly, many another home-made staple was extinguished, and its production absorbed by specialized industries. As a result of all this, matrimony, where the wife is to be housekeeper only, is becoming more and more a matter of luxury. But it so happens that the small property holder and producer is, at the same time sinking steadily, and steadily becoming poorer; ever more and more he loses the means to indulge in luxuries. In consequence of this, the number of spinsters grows apace, and ever larger is the number of those families in which mother and daughter must work for a living. Accordingly, woman labor does not only increase in the domains of both large and small production and commerce, it also spreads in other directions in government offices, on the telegraph, telephone, railroads, banks, in office clerkships—bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography—and in the sphere of the arts and sciences. However loudly prejudices and personal interests may rebel against it, woman labor presses itself forward more and more upon the various professional pursuits. It is not vanity, nor importunity, nor pride, but the force of the economic development that drives woman to labor in these as well as in other departments of human activity. In those countries and those localities of the United States where the men have succeeded in excluding the competition of women from those branches of intellectual pursuits which are still organized upon the old guild principle, the latter press with all the greater force upon those pursuits that are not so organized, like writing, painting, music, etc.

The result of this whole development is that the number of educated people has increased enormously. Nevertheless, the beneficent results, which the idealists expected from an increase of education, have not followed. So long as education is a merchandise, its extension is tantamount to an increase in the quantity of that merchandise, consequently, to the falling of its price, and the decline of the condition of those who possess it. The number of educated people has grown to such an extent that it more than suffices for the wants of the capitalists and of the capitalist state. The labor market of educated labor is to-day as overstocked as that of manual labor. To-day, it is no longer the manual workers alone who have their reserve army of the unemployed, and are afflicted with lack of work; the educated workers also have their reserve army of idleness, and among them also lack of work has taken up its permanent quarters. Those who strain for a public office experience the difficulty of obtaining it by reason of the crowd; those others who seek employment elsewhere experience the extremes of idleness and excessive work the same as the manual workers, and just the same as these they are the victims of wage-slavery.

The condition of the educated workers deteriorates visibly; formerly people spoke of the "aristocracy of the intellect," to-day we speak of the "intellectual" or "educated" proletariat; the time is near when the bulk of these proletarians will be distinguishable from the others only by their CONCEIT. Most of these still imagine they are something better than the manual proletarians; they fancy themselves members of the ruling class; but this attitude distinguishes itself in nothing from that of the lackeys, who, behind the backs of their masters, put on airs of lordship. These "educated proletarians" have ceased to be the intellectual leaders of the capitalist class; they are to-day, to the capitalist and to the capitalist institutions, what "bruisers" and "gougers" are to low taverns. Scheming and plotting are their leading pursuits; their first thought is not the development of their intellectual goods but the sale of these; their principal method of getting along is the prostitution of their own individuality. The same as with the small producers, they are dazzled by a few brilliant prizes in the lottery of life, they shut their eyes to the numberless blanks in the wheel, and barter away body and soul for the merest chance of drawing such a prize. THE BARTER AND SALE OF ONE'S CONVICTIONS and A MARRIAGE FOR MONEY, these are, in the eyes of the majority of our educated proletarians two means, as natural as they are necessary, "to make one's fortune." Into such creatures has the capitalist system of production turned our idealists, inventors, thinkers and dreamers!

Still, the supply of this class grows so rapidly that there is little to be made out of education, even though one throw his own individuality into the bargain. The decline of the bulk of educated people into the class of the proletariat can no longer be checked.

Whether this development will result in a movement of the educated people to join the battling proletariat in mass, and not, as hitherto, singly, is still uncertain. This, however, is certain: the fact that the educated people are being turned into proletarians has closed to the class of the proletariat the only gate that was still open, and through which its members might, by dint of their own unaided efforts, have been able to escape into the class above.

It is out of all question that the wage-worker can become a capitalist, at least not in the ordinary run of events. Sensible people do not consider the chances of earning a prize in the Louisiana lottery, or of one's falling heir to the wealth of some unknown relative, when they deal with the condition of the working class. Under certain particularly favorable circumstances it did formerly happen, here and there, that a workman succeeded by dint of great privations to save up enough wherewith to start a little industry of his own, or set up a little retail shop, or give his son a chance to study and become something "better" than his father. It was always ridiculous to hold out such possibilities to the workmen as the means of improving their condition. In the ordinary course of events the workingman may thank his stars if he is at all able, during good times, to lay by enough not to remain empty handed when work becomes slack. To-day, however, to hold out such possibilities to the workman is more ridiculous than ever. The economic development does not only make saving, on the part of the workingman, more and more difficult, if at all possible, but it also renders it utterly impossible, even though he may be able to save up something, to therewith pull himself or his children out of the class of the proletariat. To invest his little savings in some small independent industry, were for him to fly from the frying pan into the fire; ten to one, he will be flung back to his previous condition, with the bitter experience that the small producer can no longer keep his head above water—an experience which he will have purchased with the loss of his hard-earned savings.

Still more difficult than the transition into the class of the small producer, indeed, utterly hopeless is the attempt on the part of the proletarian to give his son a chance to study. But let it be accepted, for the sake of argument, that such an attempt has been successful; of what use will a college education be to the son of the proletariat, who, being without funds and without influence, cannot wait for a good chance to sell his knowledge, in these days when thousands of lawyers, doctors, engineers and all manner of professional men are going about hungry?

To-day, whichever way the proletarian may turn, he finds awaiting him the same proletarian conditions of life and of toil; those conditions pervade society more and more; in all countries the bulk of the population has sunk to the level of the proletariat; to the individual proletarian all prospect has vanished of ever being able, by his own efforts, to pull himself out of the quagmire into which the present system of production has pushed him. The forecast of James Madison, made sixty-five years ago, that, owing to our competitive social system, the bulk of our people would ere long have lost, not only all property, but EVEN THE HOPE OR THE PROSPECT OF ACQUIRING ANY, has been verified to the letter.

The individual proletarian can accomplish his own redemption only with the redemption of his whole class. That consummation cannot, however, be reached without the collective ownership by the people of their instruments of production, i. e., by the Co-operative Commonwealth.

At every previous social revolution, or be it evolution, class superseded class. Thus the theocratic class superseded the patriarchic; the feudal superseded the theocratic; and, in our own days the capitalist superseded the feudal. In each instance a class below upset the class above, emancipated itself by subjugating others, and introduced a new form of human exploitation.

To rear, on the contrary, the Co-operative Commonwealth; to abolish all class antagonisms by abolishing the last of the systems of human exploitation; to redeem itself, and, alone of all classes in the social evolution of the human species, to accomplish its own redemption together with that of the whole, not at the expense of any portion, of mankind—that is the historic mission of the proletariat; that is the noble aim that swells with pride the breast, and sweetens the present bitterness of the lot, of every proletarian, who is conscious of his class distinction, and the obligation it imposes upon him.

FLAG OF FREEDOM.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by HENRY DAVIS Tarrytown, N. Y.]

AIR: "Watch on the Rhine."

What glorious news is this we hear
Throughout the world afar and near—
The land, the sea, it will be free
From plutocratic slavery;
The home will be a place of joy;
No tyrants' gold wage-slaves employ;
Nations and tribes of men we soon shall see
Safe from oppression's blight and bigotry.

Ye toilers of the world awake,
Our sections new will surely make
Your suffering ones forever free
From slaving bonds and poverty.
Behold the flag of truth and right;
It floats for all; it spreads the light;
No more of war on earth or strife will be;
Wave flag of peace for all o'er land and sea!

Our flag of truth proclaims the right;
Come forth ye toilers in your might.
Hurrah! Hurrah! from shore to shore
The Crimson Flag forever more.
Comrades, united firmly stand;
Maintain the right in every land;
Wave it for all mankind; we shall be free:
Emblem of truth and right and liberty!



UNCLE SAM'S BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—I think that D. C. Coates is a great statesman; I admire the depth of his judgment and the broadness of his wisdom.

Uncle Sam—Who on earth is this paragon?

B. J.—He is the editor of the Pueblo, Colo., "Courier."

U. S.—I know that paper, and have never yet detected in it any of the great qualities you ascribe to its editor.

B. J.—The paper itself is not much—

U. S.—It is nothing; as stale as spilt beer and as dull and stupid as any other "pure and simple" labor paper.

B. J.—That may be. But at the "Political Labor Convention," held in Denver last 4th, there D. C. Coates showed his statesmanship.

U. S.—In what way, pray? I know something of that convention. It was all right. But this Coates of yours, as far as I can tell, showed himself a jackass.

B. J. (angrily)—I don't believe in calling people with whom I don't agree jackasses, and——

U. S.—I don't call him an ass because he don't agree with me; I call him an ass because he is one. (A jackass near by brays). By the way, whence proceeds the sonorous sound?

B. J.—From a jackass; can't you tell?

U. S.—O, I can. But why don't you say it proceeds from the throat of a nightingale?

B. J.—Simply because it don't; it comes from a jackass.

U. S.—For the same reason I don't call your Coates a statesman but a jackass. Now, if you know of any special act of his that entitles him to your title let's hear it.

B. J.—Well, at that convention he insisted that the platform should consist of only one plank——

U. S.—Which?

B. J.—The initiative and referendum——

U. S.—On what ground?

B. J.—Because the Socialist platform was too much to swallow at once, whereas the initiative and referendum was so plain and simple that all could be united on it——

U. S.—And what more?

B. J.—And that, as children are educated in the elementary schools before going to Harvard or Yale, so should the workers be educated in the elements of the initiative and referendum before trying to teach them Socialism.

U. S.—And what did he do then?

B. J.—He bolted when he was beaten.

U. S.—By how many votes was he beaten?

B. J.—By 41 against 17.

U. S.—And how many bolted with him?

B. J.—Five others, besides himself.

U. S.—Now, I repeat, your man is a jackass, and, I add, he is a crook besides.

B. J. tries to fall in.

U. S.—Tut, tut. A child is taught in elementary schools first, is that it?

B. J.—Certainly.

U. S.—Would you consider it the proper elementary teaching to teach a child that 2 plus 2 make 5?

B. J.—Not that.

U. S.—And that is exactly what your "statesman" Coates is trying to teach the workers as elementary. He is trying to teach them that in the form of government and of voting lies the salvation of the workers. He is trying to teach them the nonsense that, even if they do not understand political economy and social science, they will be able to initiate right laws and pass wisely on the laws referred to them. Now, such a notion can only find lodgement in the head of an ass. If the workers don't know enough to vote down silver bug and gold bug lawmakers, how will the referendum and initiative enable them to vote intelligently on proposed laws? Your man's notion is asinine. You can teach only by teaching right. He would teach the right thing by first teaching the wrong. His ears measure yards in length.

B. J. tries again to put in a word.

U. S.—But I also said that he was a crook, and I'll proceed to prove it. The man who admits, as his words imply, that Socialism is right, but is yet too hard to understand, should be glad when he finds a large majority in a convention do understand it. His conduct in bolting nails him a liar. It showed that he does not wish the workers to come out for Socialism, and that he was mad they did.

B. J. tries again to speak.

U. S.—I'm not yet ready. Your man is as crooked as a ram's horn. Besides the reason I just gave you, there is another to prove his crookedness. If one-half the convention had been with him, there might have been a color to his plea for union. But when such an overwhelming majority was for Socialism, and he, the man who talks "union of forces" pulls out with a silly five, he furthermore shows that he is working in the interest, aye, in the pay of some capitalist to keep the workers split up. And this I firmly believe. It now occurs to me that he was paid last fall to stump for the silver mine barons who fleece and shoot down the workers. Now what have you got to say?

B. J.—Nothing. I give in. I'm beaten. That Coates is evidently an ulcer on the face of the earth.

U. S.—And a jackass besides?

B. J.—Yes; a jackass besides.

U. S.—And likewise are all these people who act like him.

THE POPULISTS AND THE A. P. A.

By many people who have merely a sympathetic leaning towards Socialism, and by a few believers in it who do not understand what it means, we are often asked: "Why do you not amalgamate with people and parties of kindred ideas?" and also: "Why do you absolutely refuse to join your efforts with those of reformers and Populists who go to a certain extent in your direction?" The people who put these queries are evidently not only unaware of the stern and uncompromising nature of our aims—but they are also sadly deficient in information concerning the weather-vane attitude of the reformers whom they would have us join.

Five years ago, at the time of the National Populist Convention at Omaha, that party seemed to approximate in some of its ideas so closely to Socialism, that a few long-haired, red-eyed emotionalists, who had been driven to a belief in our theories by dyspepsia or a disordered nervous system, and had not convinced themselves by logical reasoning, rushed rampant throughout our ranks demanding that we obliterate ourselves as a working class party and join hands with the new middle-class party which had sprung into existence for the liberation of all mankind. At the next national convention of the Populists we found them hand in glove with the Democrats, foregoing all their "Socialistic" ideas in favor of the middle class quack nostrum of 16 to 1, and now the latest attitude adopted by them is that of antagonism to a certain religion and nation: the Catholics and Irish, to wit.

Five years ago, when we sternly declined to blend our party with these Populists, we were blamed "unanimously;" the justice of our determination must have dawned upon all who reason with some degree of correctness in matters economic, when last year Populism became Popocratism; and now all fair-minded people must finally be convinced that we were not wrong in our tactics when they behold the darling of Populism—Tom Watson—in the contemptible pose of an A. P. A.

In a recent editorial entitled "A Good Catholic," Mr. Watson comes out for the A. P. A. In reply to the opposition raised by his article from Catholic sources, Mr. Watson says:

"The difference between one church organization and another may be a matter of extreme political importance, and we cannot understand how any student, conversant with political history, can be indifferent to the peculiar hierarchy of the Catholic Church. No other church organization claims and exercises the right to say what books its members shall read; no other church openly takes part in political affairs; no other church sends and receives ambassadors; no other church holds a court at which royal ceremonial is observed, embassies from foreign governments received, and far reaching questions of international policy debated and decided. There is not a government of the civilized world at whose capital the Catholic Church is not represented by a resident representative. No question of national policy, which may directly or indirectly affect the Catholic Church, is decided until the Pope has been heard from.

"Throughout the civilized world run the threads of Papal diplomacy, and the most prominent feature of recent political progress has been the wonderful success of Catholic statesmanship."

Upon this Watson announces an aggressive anti-Catholic propaganda.

It is needless to say that the Socialist, whose object is to organize all proletarians regardless of their race or religion against that common enemy, the capitalist class, does not believe in, and in fact repudiates all such schemes as those advocated by the A. P. A. or preached by an Ahlward of a Stoecker, in the form of anti-semitism, which have for their purpose the stirring up of religious or racial dissension between Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant. The usual attitude of Socialism towards such doctrines is one of contemptuous silence, but in the case of Tom Watson, of Georgia, a deviation from this custom is rendered necessary because it will prove a few cogent reasons in favor of our tactics in keeping aloof from his and all similar wildcat parties.

Let us imagine, for one moment, that we had followed the advice tendered us five years ago, when many ill-informed persons urged us to join the then newly formed People's party. We should have been dragged in the tail of that political comet through free silverism, and eventually have subsided with it into the A. P. A., which means death in destruction.

The lesson taught by this consideration is an important one to commit to mind at the present time, when so many young and thoughtless people seriously affected by the latest epidemic of politico-economic insanity, known as Debsomania, are being led into the wrong path by its exponents.

Another peculiar fact which suggests itself when we learn of the conversion or perversion, I don't know what to call it, of the Populist leader to the A. P. A., is that during the last Presidential election he ran on the Populist ticket for the Vice-Presidency, with Bryan on the same ticket for the Presidency, and that many Irishmen, prompted by a national predilection in favor of Bryan, voted that ticket, and in so doing supported Watson, who has since turned out to be such an ignorantly bitter and rancorous enemy of their race and religion. This consideration alone should teach them and all thinking men that Socialism is sound and correct when it warns all against being swayed in politics or economics by national or racial or religious attachments or prejudices, and when it insists that in matters which concern their welfare as a working class they should be guided by cool, careful and dispassionate reasoning.

JAMES ALLMAN.

New York.

NOBLE ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF REST.

The following account of the proceedings of a convention of the Knights of Rest fell into my hands by accident.

I have held the document for some time in the hope of a pecuniary reward being offered either in the "Pall Mall Gazette," "The Almanach de Gotha" or some similar publication. Failing in this, I submit the same gratis to THE PEOPLE, trusting it may find the report worthy of publication. CURIO.

Proceedings of the first convention of the Puissant and Noble Order of the Knights of Rest, held at Sleepy Hollow on June 3.

The convention was called to order by the Most Eminent Puissant Past Senior Grand Patron General, Dusty Rhodes, with a brief address, in which he stated the object of the convention.

The ball was opened by the Hon. Weary Waggles. His speech was as follows:

Mr. Chairman and fellow members of this glorious order, de cause of us bein' here to-day is cause times is hard. I come near not being here, my friend, Chauncey, havin' forgot ter send me a pass. I cum all the way from Easyville on foot 'xcept when I could ketch a ride. Times is hard, and for why? I ken tell. Dere's too many foreigners in de country, see! Where us fellers useter get a hand out 'thout no trouble, see—'long comes dem eyetaliens an' is willin' ter work fer it, see? Den on 'lection day dem foreigners sells dere votes so cheap dat we ain't in it a little bit, see? So dere's nobody left ter pay for our lodgins in de Bowery for 30 days before election an' give us a fiver for doin' nothin' 'xcept votin' an' eatin' an' drinkin.' I tell yer dis emigration must be stopped or we'll all be ruined, see? (Loud applause).

The Hon. Tired Walker, of Donaught, was the next speaker. He said:

De feller wot just spoke is all right, it is de emigration dat does de mischief. Why, dere's places in Noo York where I useter get me fill from de cags every mornin' 'n go an' fil up on free lunch 'n maybe get treated inter de bargain, when 'long comes a dago 'n' what's he do but offer ter wipe up de floor fer de privilege—den annuder dago comes along an' offers ter wash de glasses besides. Dat's wat he does, an' fur dat reason I'm fur stoppin' emigration. (Applause).

The Hon. L. Abor Fakir, of Fakirville, was the next speaker. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—While I am heartily and cordially in accordance with the gentlemen who just preceded before me as to the injurious harm done us Americans by free and unrestricted immigration, there seems to me to be another cause and reason for this present low depression and the hard times—that is, that the workingmen do not take the correct view of politics, as we labor leaders do. (Great commotion, accompanied by hissing and cries of "Put him out-"). I notice that some of the gentlemen present look at me with suspicion. When I mention labor I can assure the gentlemen present that it is many years since I labored with anything save my jaw (Cheers). But to the point. If the working masses were to join the pure and simple trades unions and keep from politics (except as we leaders may give them the cue), we leaders would soon get nice, fat government berths, and be in a position to chuck a big bluff; we might then be able to prevent strikes; we certainly could collect the dues more regularly, thus enabling us to employ more people at the offices of the union and more people on the staff of our trade papers. This would, of course, relieve the demand for work at the factories somewhat. The great, chief, main trouble seems to be caused by a gang of imported foreigners who call themselves Socialists. These people are ignorant; they don't know how we run things here. They tell the working cattle to get hold of the political power; they tell them that strikes, boycotts and pure and simple unions are a farce, and we, labor leaders, frauds; thus casting discredit on us, their leaders, so that it is becoming more and more impossible for us to make deals with the politicians for the double benefit of labor and ourselves. In addition to keeping out foreign labor we must also keep out foreign newspapers and news; or else our American worker (who is to-day such an easy mark) may wake up some fine morning and find that his European brother has got ahead of him and has abolished all the gentlemen in Europe, from the tramp to the prince; aye, even the kings and emperors. Should this occur, then there will be an end of us and all our good resolutions, and we may also be called on to work. Again I ask you, beware of the Socialists. (Long applause).

The Rev. T. Littlewitte Allmouth, Supreme Grand Lecturer General of the Order, was requested to give his view of the matter. He said:

When it pleased the Most Eminent my Puissant Grand Patron General of the Universe to create the planet on which we live, He also created all manner of animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects and plants to live thereon, and the Scriptures tell us that when He had completed his labors He pronounced His work good, and for all these centuries no one has disputed His word. You will observe how infinitely well He performed His work. Observe that in nature one animal lives upon another, and have lived one upon the other through all the ages. The prime factor in the trouble that now confronts us is unbelief. Infidelity stalks through our land with impunity. The child-like faith which all men should possess is constantly undermined by half-educated demagogues of every description, chief among which are the Socialists.

(Here a boy shouted that a whiskey laden train had been wrecked five miles below, and the convention hastily adjourned).

SOCIALISM AND COMMERCIAL ART.

Amongst certain of our opponents no argument is more popular than that the advent of Socialism will mean the extinction of the artistic, a statement deducted from the fact that the Socialist propaganda generally ignores or contemns what is regarded as art in the present day. Such opponents, by seeming to prove their case so readily, doubtless influence the listening portion of an audience, and have a somewhat demoralizing effect even upon some Socialists. In the interest, therefore, of the truth that looks below the surface of things, and to prove the unsoundness of this recurrent argument, it is necessary to enter somewhat fully upon the relationship which Socialism bears to the art of all time, as compared with that of the passing moment.

The stock answer to the statement is well known—that, whereas at present individuality is cramped into a groove and personal aspirations thwarted, Socialism will free both. The idea being that, while everyone must earn his living at the outset, the length of such working hours will be shortened, and facilities for development in any direction increased. It is further agreed that when an individual has shown such aptitude for producing work grateful to the senses as to fairly entitle him to be called an artist (in the specialized sense) he may be freed partly or entirely from the daily labor of "making his living," in order to devote his working hours to the beautifying of the public surroundings. Now, I consider that answer to be, in its way, perfect. Certainly it is merely general, but so is the criticism that called it forth. That which follows is put forward in the hope of affording a practical proof of this conclusion.

My first premise, that the opponent who makes use of the argument quoted has in his mind only what is technically called fine art (music, painting, sculpture, and so forth), may readily be granted, the loose phraseology of the time ignoring the claims to that title of most forms of art other than these. That every town and village, every house and street and garden, should illustrate either the collective or individual artistic sentiment of man; that every room in its furniture, and every human being in his dress, remind one of the loveliness of humanity, or rather act unwittingly on the minds of people by sheer fitness, does not ordinarily, I am afraid, enter his thoughts. Yet in this lies the very reason of the existence of art at all. There is no veritable sense of art in a community which conceives it to be a specialization, a thing for the edification of mere individuals, and yet it cannot be denied that at the present day art, the original property and birthright of everyone born into the world, has become a matter of deep interest to a few, and utterly unknown to the many. This is a complete reversion of the proper condition of things, and, just as Socialism has as its chief end the readjustment of the material means of life in order to properly supply the just needs of all, so it must also readjust the distribution of interest in things beautiful. It needs, then, but a hint to show that, as Socialism is aiming at the root of the material capitalistic system, it is (probably unconsciously) undermining all the art of the present day based upon that system. The parallel holds still further. Many Socialists speak of the coming communal state as a kind of reversion of what once was. It is pointed out that in savage communities the material necessities of life were held practically in common, and that state—modified by the advance already made—it is desirable to again realize through Socialism. At least one notable Socialist has put his hand to it that in the realm of art also, that which has been mus the again. The artistic Messiah who has so often visited the world, each time to die the death, must yet come again in a sort of glory to be lord over the earth. Both arguments are futile. The savage communal state can have no vital connection with the Social-Democratic community. Mediæval art has gone its way, and not a hundred Morrises can make it the art of the age of true freedom. Let us descend to particulars.

In its architectural design. What have we to boast of here? Miles upon miles of the most hideous villadom conceivable, piles of great buildings with no vestige of original idea—being nothing but senseless travesties of classic work, and finally, the most satanic erections of any historic age whatever, the four-square respectable abominations they designate "workmen's dwellings." This is an age that imagines itself imbued with the art of all the ages combined! The thing is a lie, a sham, of a part with the whole great lie upon which the pinchfork edifice of commercialism rests, and as certain to pass away in due course as filth and putrefaction is bound to be dissipated by pure air and bright sunlight in its turn. It will be said, and with perfect truth, that, admitting all this sham art and commercial hideousness, there are still true artists and earnest workmen doing good work in the world, and by their efforts should the time be judged. That is not so. True artists exist in spite of, not because of, commercialism. The fact that the "Banner of the Ideal" which they uphold is yelled at by the world until it is threadbare and outworn shows the nineteenth century artistic conceptions to be as sordid as its money-grubbing aim. By the time your earnest enthusiasts have forced their way to recognition and public acclaim, their fire has abated, their banner a mere wreck of what was, their place in the van taken by new spirits, who are trampled down in their turn. We do not find in the Athens of the Golden Age commercial companies exploiting their slaves by building "workmen's dwellings." They had slaves, and may have treated them ill, but this last great insult they did not—why? Solely because the national artistic instinct was too sincere and deep. Not because their "hearts bled for the deserving poor" (as the lords and ladies who live by the labors of those same poor, would say); not because their wise heads told them that clean houses meant a lower death-rate all round; but simply because an ugly building hurt the artistic eye—not of a few individuals, but of the nation as a whole.

A. W. POWELL.

London "Justice."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Open Air Agitation.

To THE PEOPLE:—I attended an open air meeting Sunday, July 11, at 63d and Sangoman street, Chicago, Ill., and I can assure you that it was one of the most successful meetings I have attended this summer. Comrade Weaver and others spoke, and the crowd was very attentive. I think that our Comrades who run these meetings deserve credit for their labor. Questions were asked by people and answered by Comrade Berlyn. I wish all the Comrades in Chicago would follow suit.

JOHN COLLINS.

Chicago, Ill., July 15.

A Letter to McKinley.

To THE PEOPLE:—As one of the victims of the present capitalistic era of prosperity (?) having been living in enforced idleness since January last, and knowing full well the paternal kindness of the administration to other tramps, like the Astors, Vanderbilts and Goulds, that enables them to live like princes wherever they see fit, I made bold to send the following courteous note to Mr. McKinley, by grace of the capitalists and the folly of the workingmen, President of these United States of America:

To the President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.

Sir—During the campaign last fall your managers flooded the country with illustrated posters depicting in glowing colors the prosperity which was to follow your election.

The newspapers printed column upon column in the same strain.

Your party orators combed the dictionaries for words expressive of the great prosperity which would follow your election as surely as the day follows the night.

My employer at the time told his employees that he would be compelled to close his factory should your opponent be elected. You were elected.

Shortly afterward I, in company with some others, were discharged.

I have been without employment, or even the prospect of employment, ever since. My share of this much promised prosperity has been want and privation, and my only comfort (if comfort it be) is "that there are others." If you could find something for me to do so that at least I might get a taste of prosperity, I should be very grateful to you.

Very respectfully,

GEO. P. HERRSCHAFT.

Jersey City, July 10th, 1897.

To this I received the following reply:

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 12th, 1897.

Mr. George P. Herrschaft, 680 Newark avenue, Jersey City, N. J.:

Dear Sir—The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of recent date, and to say that the application therein made for appointment in the public service is too general in its character. A more specific one should be filed in the proper department, where it will have due attention when the appointment to which it refers is under consideration.

In view of the fact, however, that nearly all of the places in the department service are now subject to the civil service law, it might be as well for you to communicate with the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, from whom all desired information relative to applications can be obtained. Yours very truly,

JOHN ADDISON PORTER,
Secretary to the President.

You will perceive by the reply that the President advises me to apply to the Civil Service Commission—this is adding insult to injury.

In the first place, the so-called Civil Service laws fix an age limit, under which I am disqualified as effectually as gray hair disqualifies in any private capitalistic institution.

In the second place, the government requires under the Civil Service law an applicant for a minor position to pass a successful examination in those branches of knowledge of which the capitalist system has already robbed the children of the proletarians, and proves conclusively that the capitalist does not want the proletarian to fill any office beyond the ditch digger or street sweeper; in fact does not want the proletariat to get the smell of the bones of the public service, not to speak of the pickings. Of course the big officials are not subject to this sham civil service. (By the way, I'd be satisfied with the mission to Germany).

In the third place, if an applicant possessed all the other qualifications to the extent of the full 100 per cent, he would, if he possessed not the necessary pull, be as far as ever from the appointment, and this no workingman who has the cause of his class at heart can furnish. As for me, I shall work and vote for the overthrow of a system under which a free born man can only earn his bread with the consent of a boss, whether industrial or political, as well as for the overthrow of that iniquitous system under which the WORKER FASTS and the IDLER FEASTS.

GEORGE P. HERRSCHAFT.

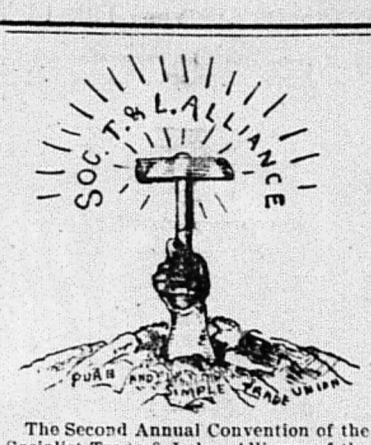
Socialist Tracts.

Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms $1.50 per thousand:

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2. "Socialism," by William Watkins.
3. "Why American workingmen should be Socialists," by H. G. Wilshire.
4. "Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank W. Cotton.
5. "Socialism." Extracts culled from Robert Blatchford's "Merrie England."
6. "A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo Vogt.
7. "Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party."
8. "The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party" (with comments in the following languages, four pages: English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish.
9. "The Firebrand." A humorous comedy in one act. (Adapted from the German.) Price 1 cent per copy. 1,000 copies $5.00.
10. "Reform or Revolution," by Daniel DeLeon. 5 cents a copy.

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The Second Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada was called to order by General Secretary Ernest Bohmon Monday morning 9:30, July 5, at the German Workmen's Hall, Roxbury, Boston, Mass.

Delegate Lucien Sanial, D. A. No. 1, was elected chairman pro tem. and Delegate Henry Carless, D. A. No. 4, vice-chairman pro tem.

In accepting the chairmanship, Delegate Sanial reviewed the activity in the ranks of the progressive labor movement.

Delegate Hy. Wehner, of D. A. No. 8, and chairman of the Arrangements Committee, welcomed the delegates to Boston.

Delegate J. Ballam, German Section S. L. P., Roxbury, sailed into the labor fakirs a la Gompers, McGuire and Kurzenknabe in great style, doing full justice to the theme.

The following Committee on Credentials was thereupon elected: A. Shapiro, D. A. No. 2, chairman; A. Waldinger, D. A. No. 1; C. Arndy, Furriers' Union; V. Liebermann, D. A. No. 12; J. Harzbecker, D. A. No. 8.

During the interim the Mixed Alliance Orchestra played inspiring popular airs.

The committee reported having received credentials from and recommended the seating of the delegates from the following organizations:

Carl Sahm Club, J. Hausmann; Boston Waiters' Prog. Alliance, J. J. Dickson; German Textile Workers' Union, No. 20, Julius Arlitt; German Section, S. L. P., J. Bellam; Progressive Clothing Cutters and Trimmers, L. Eckstein; District Alliance No. 3, Hugo Vogt; D. A. No. 2, A. Shapiro, J. Schlossberg, M. Finn; German Waiters' Union No. 1, H. Rubin; Int. Pianomakers' Union, F. Schnell; N. Y. Shoeworkers, No. 298, Charles Rogers; Prog. Tailors' Union No. 11, Samuel Greenfield; D. A. No. 12, V. Liebermann; Silver Workers' Prot. Assn., Lawrence Timothy; Eccentric Engineers No. 3, G. Housenmiller; Karl Marx Alliance, M. J. Kelly; D. A. No. 8, Emil Weber, Henry Wehner, O. Harzbecker; Mixed Trade Alliance No. 77, J. Lavin; Ind. Bakers, Branch 1, John Kuhn; Hebrew-American Pressmen & Feeders, L. Pomeranz; Furriers' Union, Ch. Arnady; D. A. No. 1, Lucien Sanial, August Waldinger, Ernest Bohm; D. A. No. 4, H. Carless; Ale and Porter Union No. 1, John Leehr; Waiters' Alliance Liberty, A. Rheinfeld; Bohemian Butchers' Union No. 1, W. Kyhoes; Arbeiter-Zeitung Publishing Association, B. Feigenbaum; Chorus Union, S. Lehrer; Am. Prot. Musical Union, A. Rochmill; Bakers and Confectioners, No. 2, H. Greenhood; D. A. No. 10, J. Beaudry, G. Gignere, C. Schweitzer; Ind. Bakers, Branch 6, C. Schienstein; Empire City Lodge Machinists, E. McCormack; D. A. No. 49, W. H. Brower, Kittie Pryor; Section Greater New York, S. L. P., E. Hanford; National Socialist Labor Party, Tom Brophy.

Delegate L. Timothy, Silver Workers, and Delegate L. Eckstein, Prog. Clothing Cutters and Tailors, were thereupon elected chairman and vice-chairman for the day.

The election of the following committees was then proceeded with:

Sergeant-at-Arms, C. Arnady, Furriers' Union.

Rules of Order—G. Housenmiller, chairman; L. Sanial, A. Shapiro, S. Greenfield, John Leehrs.

Finance and Ways and Means—A. Waldinger, chairman; L. Eckstein, J. Kuhn.

Appeals and Grievances—V. Liebermann, chairman; A. Rheinfeld, J. Pomerauz, A. Shapiro, J. Haussmann.

Law and Constitution—H. Rubin, chairman; H. Vogt, J. Rogers, H. Carless, B. Hanford.

State of Organization—A. Waldinger, chairman; H. Wehner, H. Carless, J. Beaudry, E. McCormack.

Resolutions—L. Sanial, chairman; L. Eckstein, A. Rheinfeld, H. Rubin, V. Liebermann.

The yearly report of the General Executive Board, published in these columns, was then read and adopted.

An invitation was accepted to attend a picnic of the Bakers and Confectioners' L. A. No. 2, and at 5 p. m. adjournment was ordered.

The following banners added to the decorations of the Convention Hall: N. Y. Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 1, with its motto: "Its principles will never die;" United Hebrew Trades, D. A. No. —, Bakers and Confectioners' Alliance No. 2, and the Triangle, with its famous motto: "Without fear and without reproach."

Secretary Bohm called the convention to order on July 6, at 9:30 a. m. Hy. Carless, D. A. No. 4, was elected chairman, and G. Housenmiller, Eccentric Engineers No. 3, vice-chairman.

The minutes of the previous session were adopted as read.

Telegrams of greeting were received from the Paterson Socialist Club, N. Y. Central Labor Federation and German Waiters' Union No. 1. They were spread upon the minutes.

On motion of Delegate B. Hanford, Section Greater New York, Sister Mrs. Martha Moore Avery was seated as an honorary delegate, minus vote.

The Committee on State of Organization favored the request of Eccentric Engineers No. 3 to change its name to United Engineers No. 1. Adopted. The resolution of the Ale and Porter Union No. 1 requesting that efforts be made to organize the brewery workmen under the banner of the S. T. & L. A. was unanimously adopted. During the discussion it was stated by Delegate H. Wehner, of D. A. No. 10, that the attitude of the brewers belonging to Kurzenknabe's National Union towards Socialists and the S. L. P. was one of bitter antagonism. The Socialist members of the brewer unions did not dare to agitate for Socialism in the union—firstly, because they were howled down and hooted; secondly, because they are bulldozed by the officers, who threaten them with the loss of their positions. In the English-speaking brewers' union the officers have always been Democratic heelers. All progressive organizations, Sections and branches of the S. L. P. will be appealed to in the work of organizing the brewery workmen on progressive lines.

A resolution of Waiters' Alliance Liberty requesting carte blanche to work in restaurants and hotels was referred to D. A. No. 1 to effect an amicable settlement between the represented unions of this craft.

A resolution relative to the hostile attitude of D. A. No. 5, Philadelphia, and requesting its suspension for insubordination was adopted after a thorough discussion. The General Executive Board was instructed to reorganize the said D. A. or urge all loyal L. A.'s to join D. A. No. 12.

A letter from the General Council of Shoeworkers was read. It requested aid from all L. A.'s and D. A.'s in organizing the shoeworkers on progressive lines. This was agreed to.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1,028 complained that members of the Carl Sahm Club were also members of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, which was antagonistic to all progress. The Am. Prot. Musical Union joined in the complaint. After a long discussion it was decided to refer the whole matter to the General Executive Board for settlement.

A resolution presented by the C. L. F. D. A. No. 1, that no member can be elected on the General Executive Board who is in bad standing in his L. A. or whose L. A. is in arrears to a D. A., or to the S. T. & L. A., was adopted. Another resolution from the same body requested that the officers of the S. T. & L. A. shall consist of a general secretary, a financial secretary, treasurer, and with these a General Executive Board of seven members, to be elected, thus making the General Executive Board composed of nine members. Adopted.

A further resolution requested that no charters be issued in future to national or international bodies. A long debate ensued on this proposition, but it was adopted.

The Prog. Clothing Cutters and Tr. requested that it be aided in organizing the trade. Adopted.

Tailors' Prog. Union No. 11 requested aid in organizing the trade, and that all L. A.'s and D. A.'s be so instructed. Adopted.

A resolution offered by the Pressmen and Feeders to grant them a label was amended that the S. T. & L. A. issue a uniform label to all affiliated bodies. This was adopted and referred to the General Executive Board.

Resolutions that the conventions be held every two years, respectively three years, were voted down, and the convention will continue to meet annually.

A further request of the Progressive Clothing Cutters and Tr. to urge upon all affiliated bodies the necessity of enforcing the boycott against Hackett, Carhart & Co., was adopted.

The convention was opened on July 7 for its third day session by Sec. Bohm at 9:15, and Delegate H. Greehood, of Bakers and Confectioners, L. A. No. 2, and E. McCormack, Empire City Lodge Machinists, were elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively.

The General Secretary proceeded to read his yearly financial report, which, having been duly audited, was approved and ordered printed, so that each affiliated body will receive a copy thereof.

Furriers resolution requested aid in organizing the trade. Adopted.

Bohemian Butchers' Union No. 1 requested that it be declared the only bona fide union in the trade, as the one alleged to exist under the jurisdiction of the N. Y. Central Labor Union had been organized by the bosses in whose shops the Bohemian butchers had struck. It was alleged that the charter granted this scab union by the American Federation of Labor was one some ten years old, its number being 52. This union was defunct for that length of time. This was adopted.

Congratulatory telegrams were read from Silver Workers P. A., Empire City Lodge Machinists, Socialist Educational Club, N. Y., and Section S. L. P., Minneapolis, Minn. They were ordered spread upon the minutes.

Waiters' Union No. 1 requested that a referendum vote be ordered on all articles and amendments to the constitution. Not acquiesced in.

Resolution of D. A. No. 2 that only one mixed alliance be chartered in a city or town was defeated.

Resolution of the same body that the proceedings of affiliated bodies be not published in the press antagonistic to the S. L. P. was adopted.

Resolution of the United Buttonhole Makers, Philadelphia, that the S. T. & L. A. should only interest itself in organizing the unorganized workmen was referred to D. A. No. 12.

A resolution requesting the Socialist Labor party to publish the convention proceedings in all of its organs was adopted.

The election of officers resulted as follows: General secretary, Ernest Bohm; financial secretary-treasurer, August Waldinger. Members to the General Executive Board—Daniel De Leon, W. F. Wilson, A. Shapiro, J. Schlossberg, W. H. Brower, J. Kuhn, G. Housenmiller.

The seat of the General Executive Board is to remain at New York City.

The salary of the General Secretary remains, and that of the F. S. T. shall be the same as that of the General Secretary.

Resolution of the Int. Pianomakers' Union, that all affiliated bodies shall assist in organizing the trade was adopted.

Delegate B. Feigenbaum, Arbeiter-Zeitung Publishing Association, was overcome by the fearful heat, which had reached 102 degrees, and was taken from the hall in an ambulance.

The convention was called to order by the Secretary on July 8 at 9:15.

Delegate Victor Liebermann, of D. A. No. 12, was elected chairman, and Delegate C. Schweitzer, D. A. No. 10, vice-chairman.

Furriers' Union, in a resolution expressed its opinion that all affiliated bodies should be held to send delegates, and that no requests in writing from unions not represented by delegates be noticed. Not concurred in.

A resolution of the Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers that the D. A.'s in New York and Brooklyn amalgamate in one central body to represent Greater New York was amended in com-

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mittee that each D. A. shall elect three delegates to a joint Local Executive Board, and that the D. A.'s hold a joint meeting once a month, and so adopted. This affects D. A.'s Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 49.

D. A. No. 8, by resolution requested that the per capita tax in future be two cents per member from L. A.'s and one-fourth of a cent from D. A.'s per month. This was amended that L. A.'s with 100 members and above pay $1 dues monthly, and L. A.'s with a membership below 100 pay 50c. per month.

Amended that 50c. be paid by L. A.'s for every additional 100 members.

The amendment to the amendment carried.

A resolution calling attention to the present strike of the miners and extending sympathy, they being but the victims of capitalist exploitation, instructed the General Executive Board to issue a manifesto to the miners embodying the declarations in the first manifesto issued by the S. T. & L. A.

It was resolved to publish the proceedings in pamphlet form, and each affiliated body will receive a copy as soon as printed. The report will be in detail, and give all resolutions verbatim.

Delegate L. Sanial, Sister Avery, Carless, Hanford and others then addressed the convention in ringing speeches, and with three cheers for International Socialism and the S. T. & L. A., the second annual convention adjourned sine die.

Thereafter the delegates spent an enjoyable hour at a banquet arranged by D. A.'s Nos. 8 and 10, and then sought the trains and boat for home.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary M. S. Hayes, 113 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

National Executive.

At the session of July 20th Comrade Stahl held the chair. The financial report for the week ending July 17th showed receipts, $68.85; expenditures, $69.12; deficit, 27c. T. C. Neergaard, of Tumwater, Wash., was upon application admitted as a member at large. Communications were received from the organizers Keinard and Carless; the former is in Ohio and reports good results, finds great sympathy and interest displayed, and succeeded in forming a Section in Steubenville, O. Carless has been taken ill on the road; he is now in Pennsylvania, and as soon as he is able he will work his way through various counties of that State and then go to Ohio in order to help Keinard in the work of gathering signatures for the nomination papers. A number of other communications show great activity in many places. New Sections have been formed in Pittsburgh, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Massillon, Ohio; Winona, Minn.; Pittsburg and Frontenac, Kansas.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secy.

Massachusetts.

HOLYOKE, July 14.—The Massachusetts State Committee has engaged Comrade F. G. R. Gordon, of Manchester, N. H., as special organizer, and he will begin at once, making Lynn his headquarters, and from there organize Peabody, Salem, Swampscot, Beverly, Danvers, Gloucester, Marblehead, Amesbury, Bradford, etc. There are 54 towns in Massachusetts which polled from 8 to 72 votes last fall without an organization, and the State Committee, with the aid of the Comrades in Massachusetts, hopes to organize every one of them. Work will begin at once in order to take advantage of outdoor meetings, and thus save hall rent. The Comrades of Massachusetts are urged to hustle in the necessary funds so the work may go on interruptedly. As soon as the funds allow it, other organizers will be sent out to help on the good work.

Meetings have been held at Springfield, Westfield, Chicopee and Holyoke, with Becker, Carey and Mrs. Avery as speakers.

M. RUTHER, Secy.

BOSTON AMERICAN SECTION.

Members are requested to attend the Joint Section meeting at 45 Eliot street Sunday, July 25th, at 3 p. m. Only members in good standing admitted. Bring your due cards. The Financial Secretary will sell stamps at the entrance.

Per order of ORGANIZER.

Call for State Convention.

To the Sections of the S. L. P. of the State of New York.

The nomination of a candidate for Chief Judge for the Court of Appeals, which is the only State nomination to be made for the coming election does not warrant the large expense of a State Convention attended by delegates from all parts of the State. The requirements of the law can be complied with by holding the convention under the conditions which will enable the greater part of our membership to be represented with no expense.

The State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals is therefore called to meet at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth Street, New York City, on Saturday, August 14th, 1897, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Sections are entitled to representation on the following basis: One delegate for each Section of 50 members or less; 2 delegates for each Section of 50 to 100 members, and one additional delegate for each additional 200 members or fraction thereof.

All delegates to the State Convention must be elected either at primaries or at conventions of delegates elected by primaries.

Dated, New York, July 16, 1897.

The New York State Committee of the S. L. P.

HUGO VOGT, Sec'y.

New York.

For Mayor:
LUCIEN SANIAL.

For Comptroller:
PETER FIEBIGER.

For President of Council:
CHAS. H. MATCHETT.

On the 17th instant the Greater New York City Convention of the S. L. P. met at the Labor Lyceum and nominated the above city ticket. There were 97 delegates present. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout and rose to highest pitch when Comrade Sanial, upon his nomination, addressed the convention. He caustically referred to the capitalist candidates that are cropping up for nomination; to Seth Low, "the politician Low and low politician;" and to the wondrous conflict that is raging between the "University of Columbia" and the "University of Tammany" to gain control of the city for the capitalist class; he pointed out the urgency of an aggressive campaign, and foretold a large increase in our vote as the result of the party's educational campaigns and the object lessons furnished by the old parties and the fake reformers.

The last meeting of the 6th Ward organization S. L. P., Brooklyn, was held on Friday, July 16th. It was decided to hold a special meeting at 208 Columbia street on Friday, July 23, to decide on a plan of campaign. The first campaign meeting will be held at the Branch headquarters, 208 Columbia street, on Friday, July 30th, and after this a series of open air meetings is to be held.

MALDEN, July 19.—Comrades living in Malden and vicinity will take notice that a meeting will be held at Comrade J. A. Perry's residence, 83 Upham street, Malden, at 10 a. m., Sunday, August 1st, to organize a Section of the S. L. P., and Comrades are hereby invited to attend who believe that Malden should have a permanent Section. Fraternally,

C. CLAUS, Temp. Secy.,
4 George street, Malden, Mass.
July 19, 1897.

Calendar

of Organizations represented in Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings every fourth Saturday evening in month at 64 East 4th street.

Executive Committee meetings every Monday evening at 184 William street, Borough of Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Assembly Districts.

1st, 3d and 5th—Every 1st and 3d Monday in month at 455 West Broadway.

4th—Every Friday evening in month.

7th—Every 1st and 3d Monday evening in month at 137 7th avenue.

9th—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening in month at 288 10th avenue.

6th and 10th—Every 1st and 3d Thursday evening in month at Raus Hall, 414 5th street.

11th—Every 1st and 3d Saturday evening at 436 West 38th street.

13th—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening at 342 West 42d street.

14th—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening in month at 238 East 10th street.

15th and 17th—Every 2d and 4th Tuesday evening in month at 437 West 53d street.

16th—Every Tuesday evening in month at 98 Avenue C.

18th—Every 2d and 4th Tuesday evening in month at 246 1st avenue.

19th—Every 2d and 4th Tuesday evening in month in 849 10th avenue.

20th—Every 1st and 3d Friday evening in month at 231-233 East 33 street.

21st and 23d—Every 1st and 3d Friday evening in month at 19 Manhattan street.

24th—Every 2d and 4th Monday evening in month at 1059 2d avenue.

26th—Every 1st and 3d Thursday evening in month at 313 East 71st street.

28th—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening in month at 1497 Avenue A.

30th—Every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening in month at 206 East 86th street.

31st—Every 1st and 3d Wednesday in month in Gessler's Hall, 1689 Park avenue.

32d—Every Saturday evening at 304 E. 101st street.

33d—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening in month at 2105 2d avenue.

34th and 35th—Every Friday evening in Webster Hall, corner 140th street and 3d avenue.

Branch 1—Every 1st and 3d Friday evening in month at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.

Branch 3—Every 1st and 3d Sunday evening in month at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.

Bohemian Branch—Every 2d Monday evening in month at 313 East 71st street.

Socialist Liedertafel—Every 2d Monday evening in the month at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.

Jewish Working Women Society—Every Friday evening at 209 East Broadway.

French Branch—Every 2d and 4th Monday in the month at 470 6th avenue.

Hungarian Branch—Every 1st Sunday evening in the month at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.

West Side Agitation Committee—Every 2d and 4th Monday evening in month at 342 West 42d street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

American Branch—Every Sunday evening at 515 Fulton street.

Danish Branch—Every 2d and 4th Saturday in month at 205 Ewen street.

6th Ward Branch—Every Friday evening at 208 Columbia street.

8th Ward Branch—Every Wednesday evening at 126 33d street.

16th Ward, Branch 1—Every Friday evening at 46 Ewen street.

16th Ward, Branch 3—Every 1st Wednesday evening in month at 205 Ewen street.

17th Ward Branch—Every 2d and 4th Saturday evening in month at Eckford Hall, corner of Eckford and Calymer streets.

19th Ward, Branch 2—Every 1st and 3d Friday evening in month at 83 Bartlett street.

21st Ward, Branch 2—Every Monday evening at 43 Ellery street.

21st Ward, Branch 3—Every 4th Wednesday evening in month at 874 Park avenue.

22d Ward, Branch 1—Every Saturday evening in Turn Hall, corner of 16th street and 5th avenue.

25th Ward, Branch 1—Every 1st and 3d Saturday in month at 1766 Fulton street.

26th Ward, Branch 1—Every 1st and 3d Tuesday evening in month at the corner of Liberty avenue and Wyona streets.

26th Ward, Branch 2—Every Friday evening at 93 Thatford avenue.

27th Ward, Branch 1—Every Monday evening at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 955 Willoughby avenue.

28th Ward, Branch 1—Every 1st and 3d Wednesday evening in month at 257 Hamburg avenue.

28th Ward, Branch 3—Every 1st and 3d Wednesday evening in month at 394 Hamburg avenue.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Branch Northfield—Every 1st and 3d Saturday evening in month at Wygant's Hall, corner of Jewett avenue, Port Richmond.

Branch Stapleton—Every 1st and 3d Saturday evening in month at Labor Lyceum, Stapleton.

Ohio.

Financial Report of the State Committee of Ohio S. L. P. for April, May and June.

RECEIPTS.

April 1	Balance on hand	$57 23
" 7	Sec. Akron, 10 stamps	1 00
" 8	Sec. Cleveland, 10 sts	10 00
" 22	Sec. Canton, 10 stamps	1 00
" 25	Sec. Cleveland (Hung.) 20 stamps	2 00
May 4	Sec. Dayton (Ger.) 30 stamps	3 00
" 14	Sec. Canton, 10 stamps	1 00
" 15	Sec. Cincinnati, 40 stps.	4 00
" 15	Sec. Cincinnati, 25 due cards	10
" 16	Sec. Cleveland, 100 stps.	10 00
" 16	Sec. Cleveland, 50 due cards	20
" 18	Sec. Fremont, 20 stps.	2 00
" 20	Sec. Massillon, agitation	2 50
" 26	Canal Dover, first quota stamps	2 50
" 27	Sec. Akron, 10 stamps	1 00
" 29	Sec. Cleveland (Pol.) 20 stamps	2 00
June 9	Sec. Massillon, 20 stamps	2 00
" 13	Sec. Cleveland, 100 stps.	10 00
" 14	Sec. Cleveland (Hung.), 20 stamps	2 00
" 19	Sec. Cincinnati (Ger.), 20 stamps	2 00
" 28	Cleveland (Pol.), 20 stps.	2 00
	Total	$117 03

EXPENDITURES.

April 5	Nat. Ex. Com., 400 stamps	$20 00
May 11	Postage	1 00
" 22	Ruling petition lists	50
June 1	R.R. fare and expenses of Secy. to Canton	3 45
" 6	Nat. Ex. Com., 400 stps.	20 00
" 17	To Organizer Krumroy	5 00
" 19	Postage	1 00
	Total	$50 95
	Balance on hand July 1, 1897	66 08
	Total	$117 03

STAMP ACCOUNT.

On hand April 1, 1897	41
Received from Nat. Ex. Com.	800
Total	841
Distributed	550
Balance July 1, 1897	291

Cleveland, July 10, 1897.

P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, Secy.

Rhode Island.

To the Branches and Members of Providence Section, S. L. P.:

Comrades—There will be a meeting of Providence Section, S. L. P., in Textile Hall, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 4th, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of electing a State Committee, nominating candidates for the coming municipal elections and the transaction of such other Section business as may be brought before the meeting.

Per order City Central Committee.

S. L. TATZ, Secy.

Socialist Weekly and Monthly Publications.

ENGLISH.

THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. $1 per year.

The New Charter, 35 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. $1 per year.

The Syracuse Socialist.—

The Rochester Socialist (Monthly). 25 cents per year.

The Beacon, Johnston, R. I. (Fortnightly). 50 cents per year.

The Socialist Alliance, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago. 50 cents per year.

GERMAN.

Vorwärts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. $1.50 per year.

Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. $2 per year.

DANISH-NORWEGIAN.

Arbejderen, 6832 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year.

SWEDISH.

Arbetaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. $1.50 per year.

POLISH.

Sila, 1146 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. $1 per year.

JEWISH.

Arbeiterzeitung, 9 Rutgers street, New York, N. Y. $1 per year.

HUNGARIAN.

Nepszava, 236 East 4th street, New York, N. Y. $1 per year.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

The Truth, 514 West 3d street, Davenport, Iowa. $1 per year.

THE DAILY PEOPLE

$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to July 21th, 1897.

$4,535.

The following amounts have been paid down to July 20th, incl.:	
Previously acknowledged	$1233 90
Henry Mull, Newark, N. J., $5; F. B. Schneider, Providence, R. I., $10; Geo. Luck, Brooklyn, N. Y., $2; Section Philadelphia, Pa., S. L. P., $50; Frank Dankhoff, West Sand Lake, N. Y., $5; Ludwig Erickson, Montclair, N. J., $10	82 00
Total	$1315.90

☞ **Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.**

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

—OF THE—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of his right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming when, in the natural cause of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crisis on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Common wealth for the present state of planless production, individual war and social disorder; a common wealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

To the Assembly Districts, Wards and Branches, of Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

Your attention is called to a new pamphlet, entitled "Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party," which can now be had from the Organizer, at $1 per 1,000. The above organizations should supply themselves with this pamphlet, which should be distributed at the open air meetings and other places.

L. ABELSON, Organizer,
64 East 4th street, New York.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$1,714.60
W. D. McHeath, Union Course, N. Y.	1.00
Total	$1,715.60

HENRY KUHN, Finan. Secy.

Boston, Mass.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following stores:

Brigham's Restaurant, Washington St.

Cohen's Book Store, Washington St., on the Bridge.

Croasdell's Store, Harrison avenue, near Bennett St.

You're not sure of getting Cold if you go to ALASKA,
but you can bet every cent in sight on getting lots of Fish on Sunday
July 25, (TO-DAY) July 25,
Annual Excursion of the
18th Assembly District, S. L. P.,
to the Fishing Banks.
The fast Sea-going
Steamer Blackbird
Will leave foot of 23d St., E. R., 6.00 sharp,
" " " " Moore St., Pier 3, 6.45 "
Tickets for sale on both docks.
Every up-to-date comrade will give you one
ONE DOLLAR EACH.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Barton Mfg. Co. for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, No. 338 Broadway, New York, on the 7th day of August, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. C. BARTON, President.
Dated July 7th, 1897.

Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies' (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meeting.

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 324 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at 1527 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.
273 Secretary: HENRY ZINCK.

German Waiters' Union of New York. Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 199, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 8 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, Residence, 173 E. 4th St.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 24 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 231-233 East 2nd St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. Meets at Webster Hall, 140th street and 3rd avenue, every Friday at 8 P. M.

Upholsterers' Union of New York and Vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th St. Secretary, Carl Anders, 22 East 3rd street.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance.
Organized 1872. Membership 10,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 E. 4th St. OFFICE HOURS, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River Passaic, N. J.
Boston, Holyoke, Mass.
New Haven and Waterbury, Conn.
Luzern and Altoona, Pa.

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1886 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 139 local branches with more than 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks wether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit for $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 20 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above named principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd Ave., Room 6, New York City.

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